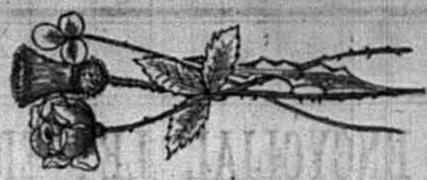


THE COLONIST.



Vol. I. Price—One Cent. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1886. \$3.00 per Annum. No. 11.

By Telegraph.

Sealing News.

Greenbay full of Seals!

VANGUARD 5000 PANNED OFF BACCALIEU.

Iceland and Mastiff in same ice.

ARCTIC OFF TWILLINGATE, 5,000 PANNED.

Esquimaux, Resolute and Terra Nova in same ice.—Bedlamers killed off Greenspond.

To R. H. Prowse & Sons, from Capt. Dawe of s.s. 'Vanguard,' March 18.—We are jammed one mile off Baccalieu. Our crew reached the seals yesterday and panned five thousand seals; we expect to do better to-day. We require a south wind before we can get them on board. 'Iceland' and 'Mastiff' near the barracks. Plenty seals in Green Bay.

To William Stephen & Co., from Capt. Guy, of s.s. 'Arctic,' March 18.—We are jammed fast in the ice eight miles off Twillingate. We panned five thousand seals on St. Patrick's Day. The crew are now working north among the seals. The 'Esquimaux,' 'Resolute' and 'Terra Nova' are in the same ice. There are a large quantity of seals in Green Bay.

To Frederick White, Esq., from Greenspond, March 19.—"Wind North, bay full of ice; a number of bedlamers seen, four killed to-day. Five steamers off Cape Freels yesterday.

To Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, March 19th, from Twillingate via Greenspond.—"Ranger" boarded, she has thirty thousand seals panned. The S. S. 'Walrus' is off the Barracks."

A later report from Capt. Fairweather, of the 'Terra Nova,' to W. Stephen & Co., confirms the account already received by them from Capt. Guy.

TILT COVE, March 19th. Blowing a gale from the North-East, too rough to go on the ice to look for seals.

CAPE RAY, March 19. Wind strong from the North-North-West, weather dull and no ice.

BONAVISTA, March 19. Rainy, with raw, cold sleet; wind North-North-East; bay full of ice.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 19. Cholera is reported to be at Padua, Candia and Polia, seven deaths have occurred at Padua.

Tension of the British Cabinet continues, it is doubtful whether Gladstone will announce his Irish policy on Monday or not.

Forty bags of mail have been recovered from the wreck of the S. S. Oregon.

The steamer Lansdowne, commences her cruise to-day, for protecting the coast fisheries.

The debate on the death of Riel, still continues in the Dominion Parliament.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Juvenile Concert.....See advertisement.
House to let.....Apply to J. A. Davis.
Notice.....Dr. Allan.
Dwelling House to let.....N. Wadden.
Benefit of the Poor.....City Skating Rink.

New Advertisements.

Houses to Let.

Apply to
mar19, J. A. DAVIS, Solicitor.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE,

On Springdale Terrace, lately occupied by Mr. Crosby. Apply to

mar19, 1w. N. Wadden, Water Street.

New Advertisements.

Come one! Come all!

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ice permitting.

For the BENEFIT of the POOR!

AT THE

CITY SKATING RINK.

A PROGRAMME of RACE SPORTS will be arranged for the occasion.

The proceeds for the RELIEF OF THE POOR.

mar.19.

J. W. FORAN.

2 Hours with Little Ones,
AT TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL.

The Third ENTERTAINMENT for the Season, in connection with the JUVENILE T. A. SOCIETY,

(Under the Management of the Guardian.)

WILL BE HELD IN THE ABOVE-NAMED HALL

ON TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

Admission—10 cts. Doors open at two o'clock. Performance will commence at three, sharp.

M. J. SUMMERS,
Secretary Guardians.

mar19,fp.

TOBOGGANING!!

Splendid TOBOGGANING on ROBINSON'S HILL!!

Buy a TOBOGGAN, or form a Co-Partnership, and buy one cheap NOW

WOOD'S HARDWARE,
Sign of the Shovel.

mar16.

Notice!

DR. ALLAN

Will return to St. John's about 1st May to attend to the

PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION.
mar19,tf.

To Let.

—THAT LARGE—

DOUBLE HOUSE,

Suitable for one or two Families, for the Summer or a term of years, situate next to the Subscriber, at the Grove Farm. For further particulars apply to

William Woodley,

mar15,2w. Grove Farm.

ESTES'S Fragrant Philodermia at O'Mara's Drug Store. mar6,3m,fp.

For Sale.

Twenty Tons Newfoundland

HAY—Prime.

50 Brls. POTATOES,

(Will be sent home.) Apply to

WILLIAM WOODLEY,

mar15,3l. Grove Farm.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Board will not be responsible for the payment of any accounts, unless upon a written order from the Board of Works.

By order,
W. R. STIRLING,
pro Secretary.

Board of Works' office,
18th March, 1886. 2wfp

New Advertisements.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the BOARD OF WORKS are requested to furnish the same (duly certified) not later than THURSDAY, 25th instant.

By order,
W. R. STIRLING,
pro Secretary.

Board of Works,
18th March, 1886. fp

WANTED.

A Good General SERVANT,
Apply at this office.

mar13,tf,fp.

Central Restaurant.

The Subscriber

TAKES the present opportunity of thanking his former patrons for their past custom, and at the same time wishes to inform them that he is better prepared than ever before to SUPPLY ALL WITH

Clean, Good and Substantial
REFRESHMENTS.

J. L. ROSS,

Mar 6,tf. No. 146 Water Street.

Local and other Items.

Not a single case came before the Police Court to-day.

About forty Torbay men went out on the ice yesterday a long distance, but saw no sign of seals.

Three old seals were seen by Pouch Cove men yesterday, a short distance outside their harbor.

Mr. Edwin McDougall, so long in the grocery and supply trade, is changing his premises into a dry-goods store.

A telegram to Messrs. Bowring Brothers this morning, informs them that the S.S. Miranda left Glasgow to-day with a cargo of British goods for this port.

The schooner Mary, belonging to Bowring Brother, is being repaired at their wharf, and will start for the Bank fishery, under the command of Captain Kent, about the first of April.

The Gentlemen who are taking part in the Concert, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, ladies will please take notice that a full meeting is called for to-night, at the usual place, immediately after prayers.

The str. "Plover" arrived at Burgeo at 2 a.m. to-day, and left at three on her way home.

PRINTING SCANDALS.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE ARE PLUNDERED TO SUBSIDIZE THE PRESS TO KEEP CORRUPT GOVERNMENTS IN POWER.

Judging from the debates in the House of Assembly, the Government and their supporters will adopt the Report of the Committee on public printing, and in doing so, as Mr. Bond and others clearly proved, evince their determination to waste a couple of thousand dollars a year in order to subsidize the press that supports them.

The administration, in this particular, seem to have taken a soiled leaf from the book of the Canadian politicians. In a late number of the Toronto Daily Globe we find a statement of the monies received, even by a few of the newspapers which support the Government, which gives, at a glance, the means adopted by Sir John McDonald to keep himself and his friends in power.

In the short space of two years, says our contemporary, the Dominion Government has paid the sums mentioned below to Tory journalists and writers; partly for advertising, only a very small

proportion of which was legitimate, but mostly for immigration pamphlets, alleged to have been printed for circulation in Europe. As a matter of fact in many cases the immigration pamphlets never were printed as alleged, and the payments were made by the Government under such circumstances as would have sent somebody to the Penitentiary had they been made by ordinary trustees.

In the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 the Government paid as follows:

THREE YEARS' PAYMENTS TO THE TORY PRESS.	
Total paid in 1883 for immigration pamphlets.....	\$ 42,605 69
Paper for same.....	16,371 66
Total paid in 1884 for immigration pamphlets.....	81,667 06
Paper for same.....	27,660 79
Total paid in 1885 for papers, printing, subscriptions, etc., through immigration Department.....	90,812 09
Total paid for advertising in 1884.....	54,079 85

Total paid for advertising in 1883 about.....	\$313,197 05
Total paid for advertising in 1885 about.....	50,000 00

\$413,197 05

This huge sum was divided up among the Government organs in amounts that seem in some cases to be altogether disproportionate to the services rendered. Take first the case of the "Montreal Gazette":—

"OUR MINISTER'S" LITTLE BILLS.	
Montreal Gazette, pamphlets, 1883.....	\$ 3,240 95
Montreal Gazette, pamphlets, 1884.....	9,211 15
Montreal Gazette, advertising, 1884.....	737 70
Montreal Gazette, pamphlets, 1885.....	7,153 00
\$20,342 80	

Under the circumstances, the support of Mr. White for the Government of which he is a member can be relied upon.

THE MAIL'S SHARE.

Mail and Mail Printing Co.:—	
Pamphlets, 1883.....	\$ 4,478 74
Pamphlets, 1884.....	9,803 92
Advertising, 1884.....	1,278 55
Pamphlets, 1885.....	7,216 00

\$22,777 21

The Mail has pleaded that most of the payments are to a certain Mail Job Printing Company. We cannot see that it makes much difference, and as a matter of fact the accounts used always to be entered in the Mail's name until the Globe raised a disturbance about the scandal. The Mail Job Printing Company is a tenant of the Mail; or the Mail and the Job Company are alike tenants of some third company. And anyone who chooses can believe that the money above mentioned was paid to the two concerns because there was no bond of connection between the two.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME COLOR.	
Hamilton Spectator, pamphlets, 1884.....	\$6,593 26
Hamilton Spectator, advertising, 1884.....	301 02
Hamilton Spectator, pamphlets, 1885.....	1,475 00

\$8,369 28

There is some bond of union between the two foregoing, the nature of which we cannot pretend to know. The money seems all to go into the same pocket eventually.

Another scandalous case is that of

THE PRESCOTT MESSENGER.

H. W. Bennett and Prescott Messenger:	
Pamphlets, 1883.....	\$ 2,031 50
Pamphlets, 1884.....	6,141 95
Advertising, 1884.....	81 21
Pamphlets, 1885.....	2,200 00

\$10,454 16

This is alleged to be mostly for printing pamphlets in German. Why that should be done in Prescott is not susceptible of any honest explanation.

HON. JOHN CARLING'S ORGAN.

London Free Press, pamphlets, 1883:	
London Free Press, pamphlets, 1884.....	\$ 5,448 30
London Free Press, advertising, 1884.....	6,075 60
London Free Press, pamphlets, 1885.....	330 60
London Free Press, pamphlets, 1885.....	16,735 00

\$22,589 50

For such generous payment The Free Press could afford to help the Minister to saddle his farm upon the city at twice its value after the city had declined to purchase it, and can afford to play traitor generally to its constituents.

AN OLD TIMER.

J. J. Foote, to Quebec Chronicle:—	
Pamphlets, 1883.....	\$1,190 19
Pamphlets, 1884.....	3,780 45
Advertising, 1884.....	838 31
Pamphlets, 1885.....	5,062 00

\$10,840 87

Foote has been drawing upon the country since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

AN INDEPENDENT SUPPORTER.

Montreal Herald, Pamphlets, 1884.....	
Montreal Herald, advertising.....	\$3,767 20
Montreal Herald, pamphlets, 1885.....	246 00
Montreal Herald, pamphlets, 1885.....	1,406 00

\$4,419 20

In none of the foregoing are included payments for advertising in 1883 and 1884. The figures are, therefore, in every case considerably under the mark.

What reliance can be placed upon the statements of journals which thus brazenly flaunt in the face of the public the price of their prostitution!

ENCYCLICAL LETTER

PROCLAIMING AN
EXTRAORDINARY JUBILEE.TO OUR
VENERABLE BRETHREN, THE
PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCH-
BISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND OTHER
LOCAL ORDINARIES, IN THE
GRACE AND COMMUNION
OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

LEO P. P. XIII.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic
Benediction.

That which We, by the Apostolic authority, have more than once decreed that an extraordinary year of Jubilee should be kept throughout the whole Christian world, and the treasures of Heavenly gifts, the dispensation of which is in Our power, should be thrown open to the faithful—that with the favor of God We have determined to decree for the ensuing year. The advantages of this step will not escape you, Venerable Brethren, who are so familiar with the spirit of the age and the temper of the time, but there is a special reason now which makes Our decision seem more than usually opportune. In view of the fact that in Our recent Encyclical Letter We pointed out how important is that States should conform as closely as possible to truth and the Christian ideal, it will easily be understood how fitting it is that We should now use every effort to excite men, or to lead them back to the practice of Christian virtues. For a State is what the lives of the people make it; and just as the excellence of a ship or house is dependent upon the good quality and the right adjustment of its component parts, so unless the individual citizens lead good lives, the State cannot keep in the path of virtue, and without offending. Civil government, and those things which constitute the public life of a country come into existence and perish by the act of men; and men almost always succeed in stamping the image of their opinions and their lives upon their public institutions. In order, therefore, that Our teaching may sink into men's minds, and, what is the great thing, actually govern their daily lives, an attempt must be made to bring them to think and act like Christians, not less in public than in private.

And in this matter the effort is the more needful because perils everywhere abound. The great virtues of our forefathers have in large measure disappeared; the most violent passions have claimed a freer indulgence; the madness of opinion which knows no restraint, or at least no effective restraint, every day extends further; of those whose principles are sound there are many who, through a misplaced timidity, are frightened, and have not the courage even to speak out their opinions boldly, far less to translate them into deeds; everywhere the worst examples are affecting public morals; wicked societies which we ourselves have denounced before now, skilled in all evil arts, are doing their best to lead the people astray, and as far as they are able to withdraw them from God, their duty, and Christianity.

Amid these many and pressing evils, which are the more serious because they are already of long duration, nothing must be left undone by Us which can afford any hope of relief. With this purpose, and in this hope, We proclaim a sacred Jubilee to all those who have their salvation at heart, and need to be reminded and exhorted to raise their thoughts, now buried with worldly matters, to the contemplation of heavenly things. And this with a gain not merely to the individuals themselves, but to the whole future, well-being of the commonwealth, because in proportion as individual citizens advance along the path of perfection, there is a corresponding increase in the general rectitude and probity, in the public life and morals of the nation.

But you will observe, Venerable Brethren, that success will largely depend upon your industry and zeal, as it will be needful to prepare the people

properly and carefully if they are to reap the fruits which are to be placed before them. We commit it to your judgment and prudence to place this matter in the hands of priests whom you may select, that by discourses fitted to the capacity of the crowd they may instruct them, and above all exhort them to that penance which, according to St. Augustine, consists in "the daily chastisement of the good and the faithful followers of Christ in which we strike our breasts, saying 'forgive us our sins.'" With good reason we mention here in the first place that part of penance which consists of the voluntary punishment of the body. You know the temper of the times—how many there are who love to live delicately and shrink from whatever requires manhood and generosity; who, when ailments come, discover in them sufficient reasons for not obeying the salutary laws of the Church, thinking the burden laid upon them more than they can bear, when they are told to abstain from certain kinds of food or to fast during a few days in the year. It is not to be wondered at if, weakened by these habits of indulgence, they gradually give themselves up body and soul to the more imperious passions. It is therefore necessary to recall to the paths of moderation those who have fallen or who are likely to fall through this sort of effeminacy. Therefore those who speak to the people should lay it down persistently and clearly that according not only to the law of the Gospel, but even to the dictates of natural reason, a man is bound to govern himself and keep his passions under strict control, and moreover, that sin cannot be expiated except by penance. That the virtue of which We have spoken may be durable, it will be prudent to put it in some sort under the safeguard and protection of a stable institution; you know well, venerable brothers, to what We allude; We mean that you should continue each one in his own diocese to protect and propagate the Third Order called the Secular Order, of the Franciscan Friars. To keep up the spirit of penance in the Christian multitude nothing is more effectual than the example and the grace of the Patriarch Francis of Assisi, who combined with the greatest innocence of life so much zeal for mortification that the image of Jesus Christ crucified was not less visible in his life and conduct than in the signs which were supernaturally impressed upon him. The laws of his Order, which We have modified for the times, are as light to bear as they are effectual for the practice of Christian virtue.

(To be continued.)

Remember this Notice!

Parties in St. John's and the Outports having

Houses or Farms

To rent or to sell, or Personal Property of any kind to sell, or wanting Deeds written relating to the same; or any kind of writing done cheap, with neatness and despatch, should not forget that the undersigned holds a

NOTARIAL COMMISSION

for the Island of Newfoundland, and is duly authorised to draw all kinds of Deeds relating to Real or Personal Property.

Apply or write to

JAMES J. COLLINS,

Notary Public,

11 New Gower Street, St. John's.
mar11,4i.eod.

NEW ROSES.

DINGEE & CONARD'S

NEW CATALOGUE, 1886.

A supply of the above Catalogues just received, FREE to old patrons, to others 20 cents, which will be allowed on first order.

ORDER LIST NOW OPEN,

for early Spring delivery of the choicest lot of Rose Plants ever offered. No order received for less than One Dollar.

F. W. BOWDEN,
for Agent & Importer.

SYDNEY WOODS

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Electro-plated Ware, Glassware,
Guns, Trouting Gear, Harness,
Paints, Oils,

Agricultural Implements,

Housekeepers' Requisites, Teas, Sugars,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
193, - WATER STREET, - 193
mar6.

GOODFELLOW & Co.,

20 Tons Upland Hay,

-ALSO-

Cattle and Poultry Feed,
Moullie, Shorts,
Bran and Meal.The above will be sold cheap to close sales.
mar10,1w.eod.

Arctic Gaiters & I. R. Shoes.

The Subscriber offers the balance of
stock of Men's, Woman's and Misses

GAITERS,

-VIZ:-

ALHAMBRA, ALASKA & ARCTIC GAITERS,

-Men's Woman's and Misses-

I. R. SHOES,

and a variety of other

SEASONABLE GOODS,

-cheap for cash.-

DAVID SCLATER,
mar6,3m. 161 Water Street.

NOTICE.

Side-walks! Side-walks!

The Subscriber is prepared to take
orders for

SIDE-WALK BLOCKS,

And will also make Contracts for laying
SIDE-WALKS, guaranteeing satisfaction in every way.

J. L. DUCHEMIN.

mar13,eod,tf.

FOR SALE

By F. GUSHUE,
(Opposite Messrs. Job Brothers & Co.)

PATENT FRYERS,

WARRANTED TO DISSOLVE BLUBBER INTO OIL.

Approved of by every one
who use them.PRICES MODERATE
Mar.6,tf.

FISHERMAN'S EMPORIUM.

[ESTABLISHED 1809.]

JAS. GLEESON,

105 & 107, WATER STREET,

-IMPORTER OF-

-ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-

Hardware,

Lines, Twines, Manilla, Bass & Tarred
Ropes, Paints, Oils, Turpentine and
Varnishes—all descriptions.English and American Coal, Tar, Resin,
Oakum, &c., &c.

AGRICULTURAL & MINING IMPLEMENTS.

Cutlery, Glass, and Dinnerware, Trout
and Salmon Rods, Flies, &c., &c.

Cricket, Lawntennis, Croquet, Bats, &c.

Anchors, Grapnels, and Chains
(all sizes.)
mar6.

Goudie & Diamond

[SIGN OF GOLDEN KETTLE.]

270 WATER STREET, 270
(opposite Bowring Brothers.)

TINSMITHS

AND

Sheet Iron Workers

wholesale and retail dealers in
Newfoundland and American
STOVES AND CASTINGS.A large assortment Tinware, Stove Fittings,
Lamps & Lamp Fittings, always
on hand. Ships' Orders and Jobbing
promptly attended to and satisfaction
guaranteed.

We beg to call attention to our

New Screw Steering Gear,
for Banking and Coasting Schooners.
mar6,3m.

TREMONT HOUSE.

115 - DUCKWORTH STREET, - 115

Transient and Permanent Boarders
accommodated upon reasonable Terms.
mar6.

NOTICE.

(o)

The Subscriber

Begg to intimate to his friends in St. John's and the Outports, that he has purchased the STOCK and TRADE, together with the GOODWILL of

James O'Donnell, Esq.,

290 WATER STREET,

Where he intends to conduct the Business as heretofore, and pay particular attention to all his former Patrons,—

Especially to Mr. O'Donnell's Customers.

The Subscriber would take this opportunity of thanking his former Patrons for their liberal Custom in the past, and most respectfully solicits the continuation of the same.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

290 WATER STREET, opp. R. O'DWYER'S, Esq.

N.B.—By First Spring Arrival, I will have from London, Boston and Montreal, A LARGE and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

Groceries & Provisions.

mar10.

J. J. O'R.

P. JORDAN & SONS'
PROVISION & GROCERY STORES,

178 & 180 WATER STREET,

-Have in Stock a splendid assortment of-

GROCERIES, viz.:

CHOICE TEAS—Direct from the best houses in London, at unusually low prices, either Wholesale or Retail.

-ALSO-

Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate and Milk, Condensed Milk, Sago, Pearl
Barley, Oatmeal, Rice, Hops, Dried Apples, Apples (preserved)
in tins, Strawberries, Morton's Jams and Pickles, Pure
Gold Baking Powder, and Morton's Baking Powder,
Fancy Biscuits, a few half & one lb. boxes of
Metz Fruits.

And just received from Boston, a well-selected assortment of

Oil Clothes and Southwesters,

(Shield and other Brands,) selling very low to wholesale purchasers.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

mar13

Bridport Goods! Bridport Goods! Bridport Goods!

From the Firm of H. E. HOUNSELL, Limited.

A Full Line of the above GOODS, on Sale by the Subscriber, will be sold cheap, to close Sales.

-ALSO-

Direct Orders solicited by—

JAS. B. SCLATER,

mar6,1w.

161 Water Street.

J. D. RYAN,

Sole Agent in Newfoundland for Messrs. Osterhoff & Schmidt

HAMBURG CIGARS,

And Messrs. A Drouillard & Co.

Cognac Brandies

FULL LINES SAMPLES ON HAND, AND ORDERS SOLICITED FOR
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Mar6.

McDOUGALL BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of Oil Clothing.

Single Clothes--Womens' Overalls.

Double Clothes--Mens' Overalls.

Horse Covers, Fish Covers,

MADE TO ORDER—

Remember the Address—

1 & 2, BARNES' ROAD.

We make up the above equal, or better than those imported.

McDougall Bros.

mar13,2iw,m&f,1m.

Select Story.

SET IN DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER XI.

(Continued.)

"SET IN DIAMONDS."

Captain Este gave Lady Stair riding lessons, and when once the charm of it was known to her she liked it better than anything else. Lord Stair had purchased a magnificent horse for her, and nothing pleased him more than these riding-lessons, given during the pleasant summer days. And now Lord Stair was leaving home, so far from feeling any distrust of wife or kinsman; he was glad that Captain Este was there—Marguerite would not be so lonely. He was in the highest of spirits this morning when his wife uttered the most momentous words of her life.

"Bring a present for baby and for me,—the same for both of us."

He was just a little puzzled as to what could possibly suit the fair young mother of eighteen and the little child of a few months. He said "good-bye," he kissed the sharp, cold face of his sister—the pure sweet face of his wife; he shook with honest heartiness the hand of his kinsman.

"You will take great care of Lady Stair while I am away, Darcy. Go on with the riding-lessons. If I see anything suitable for her, I shall purchase it."

"I shall never like another horse so much as 'Prince Charlie,'" she said; but even to herself she hardly admitted the reason—it was that Captain Este had chosen him, and that the spirited, beautiful animal was part of those golden summer hours.

When Lord Stair was half way to town an idea came to him; he had been puzzling what to bring home to wife and child. Quite suddenly an idea seized him, and he smiled as he pondered over it.

"They shall be both alike," he said to himself; "I will have no difference between them."

Then with his mind quite at rest, he gave himself up to thoughts of the "History of Music."

The handsome young soldier and the fair young wife stood together on the white terrace, watching the carriage as it disappeared amongst the trees; they were leaning over the marble balustrade, and great masses of crimson passion flowers lay at their feet. They stood for some few minutes in silence, and then Captain Este said:

"Where shall we go? What shall we do? We have the whole of this bright August day before us; how shall we spend it?"

Lady Stair looked up at him with a smile and a blush.

"I must plead guilty to a most wicked sensation," she said; "I feel like a child who has been away from school. If you ask me how I should like to spend the day, that is until luncheon time, I prefer going to the Herons' Pool. I should like to hear more of your legends, and I love the cold, dark waters."

She turned her head to the house as she spoke, and Captain Este saw a wishful look of longing on her face.

"What is it?" he asked.

"I should like to see my Sunbeam. I wish Lady Perth would go up to town for a few days, and I could bribe the head nurse."

"Why do you not go now?" he asked. "I have been. I went to the nursery this morning before eight o'clock, and the little Sunbeam cried for me. She held out two such lovely hands to me, but Mrs. Mervin would not let me take her. She said it would be better for me to stay away from the nursery to-day, as baby was not well, and crying made her more feverish."

Tears were shining in the eyes he had compared to purple violets, and a strong impulse came over him to kiss them away. She was so young and so fair; she seemed to look upon him as such a refuge in trouble.

"If you say the word, I will scale the walls and bring the little Sunbeam to you!" he cried.

She laughed.

"That would never do," she said. "Let us go now to the pool. If we walk slowly back, we shall be just in time for luncheon."

They went to the pool, and sat during the long bright hours of the autumn day on the grassy brink, as unconscious of any coming danger as children. Captain Este had the greatest admiration for Lady Stair. He thought her the most beautiful, brilliant, and original girl he had ever met. With his great affection and admiration was mingled a feeling of chivalrous tenderness which really had its origin in pity. He thought her lonely and at times sad. Lord Stair was engrossed in his books and music. Lady Perth disliked her, and he thought it hard that she should not be allowed to do just as she liked over little Sunbeam. He had not thought of falling in love with her. He would have been horrified at the suggestion; but he was careless of the danger. He never said to himself:—"this is a beautiful, loving, romantic girl, who has evidently never loved yet, but who will wake some day from a long sleep and love with the whole of her passionate heart."

He was careless; she was ignorant and innocent. She did not know what the glamour was that had fallen over her life; what the light was that lay over land and sea; what the music was ever rising and ever falling in her heart; why she loved the dark, clear waters of the Herons' Pool; she was quite unconscious of it all.

So it became a habit of theirs to spend the warm, bright mornings by the pool; it became a habit also for them to use each other's Christian names when they were alone. A habit is so soon formed. Captain Este, as they sat by the clear waters, often took Lady Stair's hand in his and held it tightly clasped. As the days passed, they became inseparable, but there was no thought of danger.

One evening, when the sun was setting in pomp of rose and crimson and gold, Lord Stair returned. There was a pretty little group on the white terrace where the crimson passion flowers grew. Lady Perth had relaxed her rules and had allowed the lovely little baby to spend an hour or two with its fair young mother. Captain Este would make a festive affair of it. He brought out a crimson velvet easy-chair which he said was to be the throne of the dearest of queens.

"You will look like a picture by Titian," he said. "A background of crimson velvet, a dress of blue—what is it?—brocade. Well, it looks like blue clouds with a trifle of snow over them, golden hair, and a face like a flower. That little bundle of white lace lying in your arms completes the picture."

But Lady Stair was too much engrossed with the Sunbeam to care anything about the picture, and no fairer sight was ever seen than the mother's fair sweet face bent in worship over the lovely features of the child.

This was the scene that brightened Lord Stair's face, as his eyes fell on it. Lady Perth had been the first to welcome him.

"Come with me," she said; "you will see a pretty picture on the terrace."

He went up to the little group; Lady Perth went with him; he kissed his wife and child. The scene was photographed on his mind and heart and brain forever. The golden sunlight, the deep blue sky above, the ripple of green leaves all around, the masses of scarlet passion-flowers, the golden head and flower-like face, standing out so clearly and so beautifully from the background of crimson velvet, the little bundle of white lace lying on the blue dress; he never forgot the picture, nor did the others who saw it. A few words, and then Lord Stair took a parcel from his pocket.

"I have brought you a present, Marguerite," he said. "Come here, Darcy, and you, Thamer, come and see what you think of it."

"Is there nothing for Ethel?" asked Lady Stair.

Her husband laughed. "It would have been high treason to have forgotten the little Miss Ethel," he said. "I knew better, Marguerite; I have brought the same for both."

Lady Stair was sitting in the midst of the group, her husband on one side of her chair, Captain Este on the other. Lady Perth stood leaning against the balustrade, and the little Sunbeam lay with wide open eyes on Marguerite's knees. A little group—but one to be remembered; the trouble and the wonder of many years were centered in it—the foreshadowing of strange events. Lord Stair was suddenly distracted by the laughing eyes of the child.

"I believe," he cried, "that the little one knows me; she is laughing at me." "She has more sense and quickness than any child of her age," cried Lady Stair, rapturously; at which they all laughed.

Then Lord Stair stood up and opened the packet.

"I am quite sure," he said, "that both my wife and child will like the presents I have bought for them; they will like it for its own sake, and they will like it even more because it is 'SET IN DIAMONDS.'"

CHAPTER XII.

A DARKENING SHADOW.

The sun seemed to be reflected in a thousand gleams of light, as Lord Stair opened the parcel and displayed the contents, the sun shone in the diamonds until they burned like points of flame.

There lay two oval-shaped lockets, each containing a beautifully executed miniature of Lord Stair, perfect in resemblance and superbly painted; the dark, handsome face had lost some of its proud, cold gravity, there was a smile in the dark eyes and an expression of tenderness on the firm, beautiful mouth.

The miniature was small but perfect, it was set in diamonds of the finest water, large, clear, superb diamonds—there were twenty-five round each locket, and each was a perfect gem. The loop was of richly chased gold, to each was attached a chain of purest gold and of rare workmanship. The sun shone upon the two lockets as they lay there, until the eyes of those who looked on were dazed, and this was the light of fate.

"What diamonds," cried Lady Perth, "I never saw such fine ones in my life; why Douglas, these must have cost a fortune."

"They did," laughed Lord Stair, "but it was a fortune well spent."

Lady Stair did not notice the diamonds, so much as the picture.

"Douglass," she cried, looking at him, "I did not know you were so handsome as this."

"I am delighted that you find me handsome even there, Marguerite," he replied laughingly.

"It is a fine likeness," said Captain Este, "and the Diamonds are superb."

Even the little Sunbeam cooed and laughed at the shining jewels.

"Let her touch the locket," said Lady Stair, and her husband placed the shining jewels in the baby hand.

Does history repeat itself? The time came when husband and wife asked each other that question.

"See!" cried Lady Stair, who thought more of the child than she did of portrait or diamonds—"see how she likes the diamonds!"

"True to her sex!" cried Captain Este.

"Shame!" cried Lady Stair—"a soldier, above all men, should never libel ladies."

"Why a soldier?" asked the young officer, quietly.

"Because he is expected to be more noble and chivalrous than other men," was her answer.

"I am not quite sure of that," said Lord Stair.

"We will not argue about it," said Lady Stair. "Douglas, do you know what strikes me most in this likeness of yours?"

"No. What is it, Marguerite?" he asked.

To be continued.

FOR SALE.

THE unexpired term of 44 years, lease in a **NEW DWELLING HOUSE**, (double) situate on Prescott Street, near the "CITY HALL RINK." The location of this valuable Property would induce any would-be purchasers to make an offer before the end of the present month, being well adapted for a business of any nature, especially a Millinery Establishment. Clear yearly rent \$27.00 per annum. For plan and particulars apply to

James H. Henderson,

Real Estate Broker, No. 1, King's Beach.

mar16,81.

HOUSES TO LET.

Apply to

JAS. H. HENDERSON,

mar16,81.

Real Estate Agent.

CARD.

THOMAS M. MURPHY,

Attorney and Solicitor;

284 DUCKWORTH STREET, 284

ST. JOHN'S.

mar.6.2m.ecol.

ALL NEW STOCK

B. & T. MITCHELL'S,

318 - - - WATER STREET, - - - 318

70 Brls. Family Mess PORK,

(Figs and other choice Brands.)

50 Brls. Pork Loins,

50 Brls. Small Joles,

200 Brls. Extra New York and Canada Flour.

—ALSO—

200 Choice New Hams.

mar18.

M. & J. TOBIN

In returning thanks to their numerous Customers in town and outports for their liberal patronage in the past, wish to remind them of the many business advantages they possess—large store, small rent and other expenses much lighter than on Water Street—and intend giving purchasers the benefit in every department, of their long experience of buying in the best, the cheapest and most advantageous markets,

FLOUR,	HAMS,	TEA,	SALMON,	PICKLES,
BREAD,	PORK,	COFFEE,	CODFISH,	SAUCES,
OATMEAL,	JOWLS,	SUGAR,	LOBSTERS,	JAMS,
PEAS,	LIONS,	MOLASSES,	HERRING,	JELLIES.

TOBINS' at the BEACH

Invite Special Attention to their large stock of the following choice brands of

TOBACCOS:

GOLD COIN, SPUN ROLL, ROUGH & READY, INKERMEN, and other BLACK TOBACCOS. About 100 boxes cheap CIGARS—at cost.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BEDSTEADS,

And all kinds TOOLS and IMPLEMENTS for the Mechanic and Farmer.

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, DECANTERS,

WINE AND OTHER GLASSES from 2s. per dozen upwards

LEATHER AND FINDINGS, etc.

Remember all of the above will be sold at prices that defy competition.

"CASH SYSTEM." "SMALL PROFITS."

M. & J. TOBIN,

170 & 172 Duckworth Street St. John's, N.F.

mar11

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1882:

I.—CAPITAL

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.

Reserve.....	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188	18	3
Balance of profit and loss acc't.....	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	8

III.—LIFE FUND.

Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147	3	2
	£3,747,983	2	3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075	5	3
Premium Reserve.....	124,717	7	11
and interest.....	£503,792	13	4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073	14	0
	£1,750,866,	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,

General Agent for Nfld.

mar6,tey.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCES granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.,

Age 24 at St. John's, Newfoundland.

mar6,tey.

THE COLONIST.

Is Published Daily, by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company," Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch for first insertion; and 10 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.
Business matters will be punctually attended to on being addressed to

R. J. SAGE,

Business Manager, Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, St. John's, Nfld.

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1886.

Just as we go to press, we regret to learn by despatch from Harbor Grace, of the death of SISTER JOSEPHINE FRENCH, the estimable superioress of the Presentation Convent, Harbor Grace. Time does not permit us to give an extended sketch of the life of this holy woman, but hope to be able to do so in to-morrow's issue.

"HONEST IAGO."

Premier THORBURN is continually priding himself upon his commercial and political honesty and is ready to fly at any one that hints he is not, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. In nearly every speech he has made in the Assembly, so far, he attempts to impress the idea upon the Legislature that he would not defraud any man of sixpence, and that when he shall have left the Assembly, which will, no doubt, be sooner than he desires, he will quit it with an honest career. This can be regarded as mere sentimental twaddle, in face of the fact that he is about becoming a party to the Printing Scandal, by which the people of the Colony will be mulct of several thousand dollars a year, in order that certain partisans may be enriched. In his private capacity as a commercial man, we, of course, have nothing to say, but as far as it concerns the public, we venture to say that he is as ready to make a sixpence off the poor fisherman as any merchant doing business on Water Street. The temptation to turn over a pound is no doubt so strong in this gentleman's composition, that it often stifles what might be his first impulse to act on the square at all hazards.

We should not think of referring to this matter just now only that he evidently wishes the public to consider that he, at all events, is more honest than his predecessors in the Premiership of this Colony. Unless he is greatly wronged he is just as fond of money as any premier we have ever had, and acts firmly up to the belief in the saying that "money has no smell." Hence, there is no use in our "honest Iago" stepping upon a platform and posing as a paragon of commercial or political perfection. He only makes himself ridiculous, especially in view of the fact that his fingers are already soiled with the taint of political corruption.

THE WEST COAST: BAY OF ISLANDS.

II.

In our first article on the above subject, attention was directed to this prominent part of Newfoundland. On examining the West Coast, in its internal relations, it will be well to describe, at the outset, the Bay of Islands. This particular settlement is looked upon as the central or leading point in the local history of the West Coast; as it is here the French fishermen land in the early spring in order to make arrangements for the prosecution of the fisheries along the coast.

The letter which appeared in the COLONIST on Tuesday last, signed "Dexter," deserves the careful perusal of every one in Newfoundland, who is, in any way, interested in the history of the country. That letter points out the fact, that those who were engaged in the so-called "arrangement" were guilty of either supine negligence or perfect indifference of the whole affair as far as Newfoundland is concerned in the matter. With the maritime blunders, and geographical inaccuracies of that arrangement we have nothing here

to say, as we are dealing with the question at present in its bearings on the future welfare of our country in a territorial and social point of view. When the time comes, we shall be in a position to point out how the French have abused their privilege of "concurrent" rights to practise the most gross outrages on our fishermen, which a residence of five years on the coast has afforded the writer an ample opportunity of observing. The whole line of coast, from Cape John to Cape Ray is well known, and having disposed of the "inshore" question we shall devote our attention to the outside, or maritime portion of the coast, whereby we hope to be able to add some facts, which will go far to substantiate "Dexter's" view of the matter.

In our first article, we described the centre of the Bay, or that part which is locally denominated Half-way-Point. Here the Newfoundlander first begins to realise the fact, that there is a part of his country of which he, probably, never heard much of before, in which his notion of the general order of things in Newfoundland is reversed; here he learns for the first time, in his travels over the Island, that the fisheries are made auxiliary to the productions of the land. This may be an astounding revelation to the practical Newfoundlander; yet the fact is here clear and indisputable. The writer must confess, that on landing at Half-way-Point, Bay of Islands, he was agreeably surprised at the state of affairs existing there. The people there devote about six weeks of the year to the prosecution of the fisheries, and yet, these people are far above any other people of the same class, in comfort and domestic requirements, to be found on any part of the Island. This goes far to confute the statement of a prominent member of the Legislature in the Assembly the other day, that the agricultural industry of the country can never be anything but an auxiliary to the fisheries; here we have the opposite system prevailing—the fisheries, utilized as an auxiliary to the productions of the soil.

At the Half-way-Point commences the first indications of farming industry to be met with on the banks of the Humber. There are several farms on this point, and the residents manage to keep most comfortable houses, supplied with every necessary—and many have even the luxuries of life. There are settlers here from St. John's, Harbor Grace and Carbonear who are unanimous in expressing their regret that they did not remove to the West Coast earlier in life. The condition of things that we have referred to, as prevailing at Half-Way-Point is a pretty fair indication of what exist all over the Bay.

During the winter months the people occupy themselves in catching herrings through the ice, a description of which process we will give in a future issue of the COLONIST. The herring fishery is made use of as a means of putting by some provisions for a "rainy day," rather than as a necessary occupation for their existence. For these herring they get a ready sale, either to the principal local merchant, Thomas Carter, Esq., who has been for a number of years, prominently identified with the place and people, or they adopt the system of putting them up in barrels in order to dispose of them to the American traders, or to ship them to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the United States. We have no doubt, that the West Coast will soon attain that prominence in the history of Newfoundland which it undoubtedly deserves; and feel confident that this prominence will be contributed to, in no small degree, by the exertions of the energetic member for the District, M. H. Carty, Esq., who evinces a lively interest in all things appertaining to the West Coast and the well-being of its inhabitants.

CARNIVAL AT THE CITY HALL RINK.

A large number of persons of both sexes attended the City Hall Skating Rink last night to see the skating Carnival. The immense rotunda was brilliantly lighted, and gay banners hung from every vantage point. The ice which was fairly good at the beginning got very soft and slushy before the evening closed. There were about sixty maskers in all present. They were attired in every conceivable shape, the picturesque, the grand, the simple, and the grotesque. There was,

however, a decided falling off in the general attendance from the masquerade held in the Parade "Rink" some winters ago, owing no doubt, to this being the Lenten season. All the ladies looked well, and each displayed good taste in selecting the costume, which suited her figure best, but the palm must undoubtedly be given to the fair "Equestrian," Messrs Hutton and Hatton, the former as an Elizabethan Courtier, the latter as Robert Emmett, vied for first place. Mr. J. Savage, with a huge baby's face, attracted much attention, and tickled the risibilities of the audience; but he left the ice too soon. Two ladies in the costumes of Continental Ambulance Nurses, looked extremely pretty, as did the Little Queen of Scots. A social democracy prevailed from the very first, and the assumed characters were soon forgotten. Mary Queen of Scots, "the noblest of the Stuart line," was escorted round the Rink by a gentleman from the celestial empire, while a staid Spanish Duenna leaned on the arm of a festive youth from Dixie. A French Vivandiere had for a partner an immense young man, named "Duplex," while a gypsy beauty skated with a jack tar. A little after nine the company unmasked, and a great many startling surprises were in store for those who had speculated as to who each particular character might be. The spectators who felt so disposed then joined the maskers, and skating was kept up till near eleven o'clock, when maskers, skaters and spectators, left for home, each one evidently feeling that he had enjoyed a good night. Professor Bennett's Band was in attendance, and as usual, enlivened the occasion with their brilliant performances.

THE CONCERT IN THE ATHENÆUM.

The Concert in the Athenæum on Monday evening, was one of the most enjoyable of the many enjoyable entertainments with which the citizens of St. John's have been favored this winter. The first number on the programme, an instrumental trio from *The Barber of Seville* was artistically rendered by Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. and Miss Hutton. No. 2. was a charming song entitled *A Bird from o'er the Sea*, sang by Miss Shea, with a sweetness and culture of voice that delighted the audience. In answer to a request for an encore she sang *Down the Shadowed Lane She Goes*. The next, No. 3. *The Light House Light*, a fine song for alto voice, was sung by Mrs. C. Harvey with good taste, and true appreciation of the sentiment of the noble words of the song. No. 4. was a trio, *O Lovely Peace*, sang by Miss Shea, and Messrs Burchell and Hutton, whose voices harmonised perfectly, bringing out the beauties of the composition. No. 5. was one of Millard's difficult songs, entitled *Waiting*, which was sung by Mrs. O'Dwyer, in a manner that would have pleased the celebrated composer himself. The audience evidently appreciated Mrs. O'Dwyer's fine rendering of this gem of songs, and in response to an encore, she sang *Oh! Willie boy, come home*, the words of which are by Lady Lushington. No. 6. was *By and Bye*, a duet, sang admirably by Messrs Shea, and Hutton, who as an encore sang, *You're Another*, a comic duet, which convulsed the audience with laughter.

No. 7. was a reading, by Major Fawcett, "*The Execution of Montrose*." It was read so distinctly, that every word could be heard at the end of the Hall, and, with attention to gesture, the gallant Major would take high rank as an elocutionist.

No. 8. was a duet from Balfe's "*Sleeping Queen*," representing the giddy young Queen and the old Vice-Regent. The part of the Queen was taken by Miss Shea, in manner and voice that could not be excelled even by professional singers. Mr. Hutton rendered the part of Vice-Regent with the skill that might reasonably be expected from a gentleman of his recognized talents. This duet was the masterpiece of the evening, and gave the audience unbounded delight, judging from their applause. The programme was appropriately brought to a close by a quartette, entitled *Good Night*, sang by Mrs. O'Dwyer, Mrs. Harvey, Messrs LeMessurier and Fox with perfectly attuned voices. This concert was one that reflects credit on the musical talent of St. John's, and let

us hope that the gifted ladies and gentlemen who took part in it will soon favor the public with another, when we feel assured of their being greeted by an overflowing and appreciative audience.

Correspondence.

"GREAT ON STEMS."

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)
SIR,—The following article, taken from a Montreal paper, on the failure of the Adams Tobacco Co., of Montreal, will be of interest to Newfoundlanders, as I understand that this company have been shipping freely to this market of late and caused a sharp decline in prices. Our local factories have had a hard time of it of late; indeed, it is an open secret that they worked without profit in 1885. Healthy competition in all trades is good; but no one can be permanently benefitted by such dishonest tactics as are mentioned in the article quoted, and we should extend our sympathy to the poor fishermen, who will be condemned to chew the manufactured article made by this concern, who were "Great on Stems."

(From the Montreal Journal of Commerce.)

Our article of January 8th regarding the heavy losses sustained during the past year in the tobacco trade, and the wiping out of the capital of a large concern, has been corroborated already in a very notable instance, that of the Adams Tobacco Company, which was served by a demand for assignment by the Merchants Bank on Friday last under the Dominion act for the liquidation of joint stock companies, and Mr. A. W. Stevenson of Messrs. Riddle & Stevenson, was appointed provisional liquidator. Mr. F. F. Owen of New York, subsequently through his council took a saisie revendication on an undelivered shipment of tobacco valued at \$1,293.15. There is no need of waiting for the report of the investigating committee, promised for the 16th inst. in order to determine the cause of the failure, as it is well known to be due to the most reckless mismanagement imaginable. It is claimed that the capital of the concern has been lost through the keenness of competition between the various manufacturers, but it is well known that the Adams Tobacco Company was the arch-aggressor in the cutting business. In fact it has been well known to sell without the slightest regard to cost, but merely for the sake of realizing in order to raise funds. Other manufacturers have for some time past looked upon this bankrupt concern as one of their worst enemies, and from all we can learn they have had ample cause. The Adams Tobacco Company it is alleged was great on stems, and had a peculiar knack of making them do leaf duty. Not only that, but if the committee of investigation are shrewd and impartial scrutineers we are given to understand that they will find some pretty high valuations placed on stem assets. Stem tobacco is certainly not worth 21c to 23c and 35c per lb, even though it be called by another name. The company's shipment of tobacco to England and the Continent resulted in disastrous losses, and yet after it was known that they showed a loss, shipments still continued to go forward. If that be not reckless management we would like to know what is. Their Toronto agency cost them \$7,300 last year, but this was a valuable adjunct to the concern here, as it was a capital machine for turning out supply paper. Many a time has the Toronto agency taken a good sized shipment of stems (the Adams Company were great on stems) or some other description of tobacco, and accepted a draft big enough to stave off a demand of assignment at head quarters. There can be no doubt that the Toronto agency whenever a financial gap yawned, came to the rescue nobly, but whether its services were worth \$7,300 a year to the shareholders will be doubted. The losses which the company had sustained up to the close of navigation through its brisk export business was about \$15,000. It is believed that the shareholders will get nothing, and the only consolation we can offer them is best described in that beautiful quotation from Shakespeare which runs thus:—

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad ugly and venomous
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

The following are the principal stockholders:—Messrs Andrew Allan, Hugh

Montague Allan, E. H. Botterell, Jackson Rae and Thomas Logan. The total banking liabilities are \$110,000 of which \$64,000 we are informed is guaranteed, and will have to be made good by the shareholders.

By giving this a place in the COLONIST, you will oblige

Yours truly,
LOCAL INDUSTRY.

St. John's, March 18, 1886.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

SIR,—As the question of Railway extension is now being discussed, I venture to ask room to offer a few remarks on the subject. First, I notice that the junior member of the firm of McNeilly and McNeilly is very zealous in his denunciations of any such project as Railway Extension. Now, the question naturally arises are his or more properly their, motives disinterested, patriotic and consistent? I think it is very easily seen that they are not. About five years ago the Messrs. McNeilly Brothers were very energetic in their efforts to have a railway scheme adopted, which was proposed by a Mr. Plunkett, and they were eagerly assisted by their political associates. Their reasons and motives were very apparent as the members of their family, and they themselves hoped to hold important positions in connection with this Railway, and to benefit largely thereby. The terms of this Railway Scheme were very unfavorable, and almost impracticable for this country; but for that the Messrs. McNeilly cared little, provided they got what they wanted. They are now opposing Railways "tooth and nail;" and what are the reasons of this wondrous change? Again the answer is, their own self-interest. They are now in favor with the Government, and a very fair share of the revenue is flowing into their pockets. They care not the value of a cent for the prevalent distress, and the best method of organizing relief, they have their own interest to serve. It seems that they must keep on good terms with the commercial men who now rule the country, and consequently have no independent opinions of their own, and are forced to bow to the powers that be. Everything distasteful to our mercantile rulers, thus meets with the stern disapproval of the McNeilly Brothers. The supervising editor of the *Mercury*, sneers at the Railway, and calls it "a toy railway." Is it possible he does not know there are hundreds and hundreds of miles of narrower gauge (3 feet) in the United States. Is he unaware of the fact, that these railways are carrying the traffic of far more populous and prosperous countries than unhappy Newfoundland, and are found to answer every requirement; many of these lines are built with sharper curves and steeper grades than any here. The Newfoundland Railway officials tell me they have no grade exceeding 132 feet to a mile, while many American roads have grades as high as 160 and 200 feet to the mile, and many more with the same grades as those here. *Poor's Manual of American Railways* gives all these figures, if the junior member is not above learning such trifles. I am not very familiar with Railway construction, but I see the cost of these roads average \$12,000—\$16,000 a mile. One of these roads, the California and Oregon, built through a mountainous country, cost \$14,000 per mile. Now, our country is not so prosperous as to be able to adopt a Railway on the magnificent proportions laid down by Mr. Plunkett, but surely she could extend the present Railway at a reasonable cost. This would be a public work of vast utility, giving labour to hundreds, and opening the way to the most valuable districts of our Island, which cannot be reached properly without a Railway. Any Agricultural Bill, will be utterly inadequate to meet the present requirements, unless strongly aided by a progressive Railway policy. Agriculture is a thing of slow development, and cannot relieve the poverty-stricken men now eagerly seeking employment. Surely the government have intellect enough to develop a reasonable Railway Scheme; but I fear they are too short-sighted to attempt it. Trusting I am not trespassing too much on your valuable space,

I remain yours &c.,
PROGRESS.